

# The Times - Dispatch

DAILY - WEEKLY - SUNDAY.

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TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1911.

## JOLLY GOOD FELLOWS.

Everybody was a-wearing of the green in Charleston last Friday, the occasion being, of course, the celebration of the birthday of St. Patrick, who was more like the better Virginians of the golden age in this Commonwealth than any other man of his time. It didn't matter where they came from or what their names; "they all sang 'Annie Laurie.'" There was that eminent Irishman of pure German extraction, Melstedt, and that other eminent Irishman, of Italian vintage, Scitelle, who appeared upon the scene at the Hibernal Hall at a psychological moment with the fraternal greetings of the St. Patrick's Benevolent (to be pronounced as it is spelled), and the delightful thing about it all was that for the day and the occasion they were all loyal sons of Erin, and Erin go Bragh, at that.

Ever so many things were said and done, and more done than said, and eyes looked love to eyes that spoke again, and the rest. There were only four speeches made—by Father Budds, Vice-President Sherman, Governor Coleman Livingston Blease and Judge John H. Ingram, of the town of Richmond. Three of the speeches were very good. Father Budds thrilled every responsive soul at the board by his magnificent tribute to Ireland; Vice-President Sherman brought down the house by his friendly words of praise for the South and its people, and Judge Ingram's address was a perfect gem of purest ray serene. It was all as nice as it could be, and, begorra, at one time we could not help feeling that there was a little touch of Dondybrook about it that was so natural as to make the blood run just a bit faster and the heart to wish just the least bit harder that Ireland would soon be free.

The centre of the stage was occupied, of course, by the Temporary Chairman from Utica, the same being the Hon. James Schoolcraft Sherman, Vice-President of the United States; that is to say, so much of the centre of the stage as could be conveniently spared by the Governor of South Carolina, who never looked so well and who really wears a spike-tail coat as if he had been born in it, and we should say that the tide of patriotic sentiment reached its flood when turning to the Vice-President, the Governor said something like this: "In behalf of all the black and white people of South Carolina, I welcome you to this great Commonwealth, and if there must be another Republican President, when Mr. Taft's term expires, I pledge you that South Carolina would be pleased if that President should be Jim Sherman." The effect, as these two really great men grasping each other's hands stood at the head of the table, was electrical, and it is certain that all the black and white people of the State would have rejoiced at the conjunction. What a subject that would have been for a painter—the cheering company (it was then about 2 of the clock in the morning after St. Patrick's Day), the statesmanlike figure of the Vice-President, and the Commander-in-Chief of the land and naval forces of the grand old State of South Carolina, who declared in an outburst of irresistible eloquence speaking of the situation on the Mexican border, "If the United States shall call on South Carolina for volunteers, I promise not only that there will be immediate response, but that their Commander-in-Chief will not ask them to go, but to come!" It would be a very poor painter, indeed, who could not turn an artistic trick like that.

As suggested, there were three really good speeches, made by Father Budds, Vice-President Sherman and Judge Ingram. The Vice-President was the man of the hour at the Hibernal dinner, as he was of every hour of the thirty-six he spent in Charleston. In his speech he paid a very high tribute to the South and its wonderful material achievements and possibilities. It was very pleasant to hear him; it appeared almost as if one of our own people were talking about it. The Vice-President, however, spoiled a good thing by venturing to discuss the ship subsidy problem with approval, very much to the regret of the better part of his audience, who kept themselves well under control, as he must have observed. The figures he gave were all familiar to those who heard him, as they have been told over and over again by Edmonds, of the Baltimore Manufacturers' Record. The original text of the speech did not contain any reference to the ship subsidy matter, and it must have been suggested to the speaker by the magnificent spread of water that greeted his eyes as he was taken about the town during the day. Besides, nobody could blame him very much, as with the poison he administered the antidote. For example, after declaring that it is utterly impossible for a country without its own bottoms ever to acquire anything like commercial growth and importance, he directly proceeded to show by the fig-

ures that the United States was, in fact, one of the greatest commercial nations in the world, and that, too, as the thoughtful listener to his eloquent address must have noted, without the aid of American ships.

It was all as fine as fine could be, and it is the sort of thing that should be done in every town where the human touch is worth preserving. Particularly should it be done in Richmond, and Judge Ingram knows now how it should be done. That ought to be enough: It is certainly enough for today.

## A PLEA FOR TEMPERANCE.

The Rev. Dr. MacLachlan, of the Christian Church, has taken a very sensible and strong position on the temperance question. He declares, as all good citizens do, whether they speak from the pulpit or serve from the pew, against the intemperate use of intoxicating drinks. If he could, he would doubtless banish the manufacture and sale of the stuff from the earth, but realizing, as he does, and as every other sincere and honest man must realize, the weakness and limitations of human nature, he would do the next best thing—so restrict and regulate the manufacture and sale of intoxicants as to reduce the evils of the traffic to the minimum.

In an admirable sermon on "The Sin of Intemperance," at the Seventh Street Church Sunday morning, Dr. MacLachlan expressed his dissent from the intemperate denunciation of the newspaper, press of the State by the recent convention at Newport News. In our opinion the best means of dealing with the liquor question is by regulation and restriction—narrow restriction and severe regulation. We believe, further, that the only Democratic and effective method of dealing with the issue is by local option. We do not believe there is any virtue or force in the State-wide prohibition movement, and we are very much gratified that Dr. MacLachlan, one of the most eminent ministers of the State of Virginia, has reached the conclusion, after careful observation and long and patient dealing with the subject, that there is at least room for differences of opinion as to the method of dealing with the question. We agree with him wholly that it is the duty of good citizens to qualify themselves for the exercise of the right of suffrage on this question, as on all other important questions, and that each individual voter should be controlled absolutely in the exercise of his right to vote by his individual judgment and not by the appeals of those who for any reason, business considerations, or personal promotion, or selfish ambition, seek to drive him into the support of a policy which would not and should not commend itself to his own unprejudiced and better private judgment.

When men like Dr. MacLachlan, who surely cannot be charged with being influenced by the publication of liquor advertisements, or by the personal friendship of those engaged in a business which we should not think of entering, begin to speak the words of truth and soberness as he did at the Seventh Street Church Sunday morning, we are beginning to reach that substantial ground from which questions of good morals and sound politics can be intelligently considered.

## THE EXTRA SESSIONS.

Since the formation of the Federal Government there have been fourteen extra sessions of the Congress. The coming session will make the fifteenth. The first regular Congress met on March 4, 1789, and then, at different times, up to 1829, when March 4 was selected as the regular meeting date. It is only since 1829 that extra sessions have been called.

Exactly one-third of the extra sessions were called for the purpose of considering the tariff question. The Dingley tariff bill was passed at an extra session, as was the Payne bill that amended it. Now comes what is really a tariff bill, the reciprocity treaty, which will be considered by the forthcoming extra session.

President Grant called two extra sessions, both to consider questions brought up by the problem of reconstruction in the South. President Hayes called two to look after the appropriation bills, which the regular session had left undone. President Cleveland convened an extra session to repeal the Silver Purchasing Act.

The first extra session was called by President Van Buren in 1837 to take care of the panic then raging in the country. In 1841 President Harrison convoked another extra meeting, but died before it took place. Another was called by President Lincoln in 1861 to vote supplies for the army in subjugating the South. President Johnson came next on March 4, 1867, when he and Congress were at daggers' points on the subject of reconstruction, the session then called continuing until December 2, with adjournments from time to time.

## SOME SWEET DAYS, BY AND BY.

William Jennings Bryan was fifty-one years of age last Sunday, March 19. He was born at Salem, Illinois, on that day of the month in 1859, four weeks and one day before South Carolina seceded from the Union. He has filled a great space in the public eye, indeed, for a considerable time he has blanketed everything else that was on the political horizon. He is a fine man personally. We have always liked him and we like him still, in spite of his repeated failures to accomplish anything except trouble for the country and his own political party, and we like him still. No man has ever had so firm a hold upon the popular imagination. He has made a good thing out of it, and we are glad of that. He lives comfortably, soberly, discreetly and in the fear of God, and we are glad of that. There was a great dinner given in his honor at Lincoln, Nebraska, yesterday, and a number of the "truly great" were at this

function—among them being our old friend John W. Kern of Indiana, who beat Thomas Waring, of Charleston, for the vice-presidency by something like forty parangs, and other of the lesser constellations in the Democratic heavens.

Only the other day the newspapers gave an account of what Mr. Bryan had made up his mind the Democrats should attempt at the extraordinary session of Congress, which will assemble April 4. This incident, and the fact that Mr. Bryan's birthday was celebrated yesterday in Nebraska, indicate that our unapproachable and undemonstrable leader has not yet determined to retire from political activity in the political affairs of this country; which is why we say again, that we are with Mr. Bryan for the next presidential nomination, and the next, and the next, and still the next, until worn out with the cares of State which have never actually come to him, he shall lie down in peace to sleep. Nobody rejoices more sincerely than we at the hold Mr. Bryan retains upon the confidence of the people he has fooled for fifteen years.

Of course he will be the next Democratic candidate. He has said himself that he had no idea of retiring from politics, which means that as long as there is any politics in this country and he is alive that Mr. Bryan will be somewhere near the front challenging his people to come to the combat and own his leadership, either expressed or implied, from which there will be no deliverance until at last when we shall all say: "O death, where is thy sting?"

## BOOKER WASHINGTON'S BAD LUCK.

Booker Washington will be more inclined than ever to stay among "my own people" down South after his experience in New York Sunday night, when he was hit with a club by a carpenter who was under the impression that Washington had been impertinent to his wife. There is a "flat" building in West Sixty-third Street. Washington went there Sunday night to see a cousin of D. C. Smith, the auditor of Tuskegee College.

The surroundings were unfamiliar, and in looking at the names on the letter boxes in the hall of the house he was observed by the carpenter's wife, who fancied that the negro, whom she did not know, had offered her insult. She told the story to her husband, who went after the intruder with a club, and with the result that Booker Washington was run down by a policeman, after falling several times in the street in his efforts to escape. His identity was not discovered until he had been taken to the station house, whence he was sent to the Mary Flower Hospital for repairs. Sixteen stitches were required to close the rent in his scalp made by the carpenter's club, and after the doctors had finished their work he went to his apartments at the Manhattan Hotel. Yesterday he was suffering so much from a hemorrhage from one of his ears that he could not appear in court, and his assailant was held in \$1,500 bail on the charge of felonious assault. Washington was reported to have said yesterday that his visit to the "flat" house in Sixty-third Street was perfectly legitimate, and that he had been the innocent victim of a most atrocious assault. We take his word for his good intentions and his injuries show that he was assaulted.

It is a pity, and only shows that Southern negroes must be very careful how they move around in "the best governed city in the world," as some American romancers have described New York. Booker has been going about his business all over the South for years without anybody to molest him or make him afraid, always conducting himself so far as we have heard, with the greatest self-respect and without offence to any one. It is an unbelievable thing that after all these years and his wide acquaintance among "the best people" of New York he would offer an insult to any one in Sixty-third Street and subject himself to the painful experience through which he has passed. We don't believe that he insulted anybody, that he made any improper remark to any woman at the scene of Sunday night's affair, and if he were "down in old Alabama" he would be able to prove his good character by his white neighbors, who respect him for his work and without attacking him for his color. It is different, however, up North, and especially in New York. We are really sorry for him, and would advise that he stay at home hereafter, or at least that he keep in touch with his own white folks.

## SIR MOSES AND HIS GIFT.

"Sir Moses Ezekiel," says the Brooklyn Eagle, "was a student in the Virginia Military Institute when the war broke out. Stonewall Jackson was one of the instructors. The Cadets were ordered to the front and had their share of real fighting. After peace came, Ezekiel went back and finished his course, graduating in 1866. It was a labor of love for Sir Moses to serve as sculptor on a statue of the Confederate hero and to present that statue to West Virginia on behalf of the Daughters of the Confederacy. He has the original cast, and the replica will be scarcely distinguishable from the original." Then the Brooklyn Eagle notes as a sentimental coincidence that the offer of Sir Moses to reproduce Jackson's statue at Lexington is at most simultaneous with the settlement of the old debt issue between Virginia and West Virginia, and that the bitterness attendant on the establishment of statehood by the latter bids fair to be wiped out entirely.

Our Yankee contemporary, for that is what it is, although published so near the border of civilization, has made the most of an incident which does not appear to have the least relation to the conditions noted. Sir Moses is a Virginian. So is Thomas P. Ryan, the man who has put up the money to pay for the reproduction of Jackson's statue at Lexington. Neither one of them, we believe, has ever had the least connection with West Virginia in any of the matters relating to it and its creation by military power as an independent and sovereign State. The offer of Sir Moses to reproduce the statue was made without the slightest reference to the settlement of the Virginia debt question, and to drag it in now by the ears or the tail only serves to illustrate the fecundity of the Eagle's fancy. Just the same, it has spoken pleasantly of Sir Moses, and that is why we are inclined to speak pleasantly of it.

## THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Many people regard anything that is Western as suspicious. This is especially true of politics. Yet the Western Democrats have lately done something that deserves especial mention. As the Birmingham News says: "Like a fresh and invigorating breeze comes the story from Nevada of how a Democratic Legislature, alive to the wishes of the people, elected a Republican to the United States Senate—not because it loves the Democratic party less, but because it esteems the call of honor more."

Here is the story of what has taken place in Nevada: The Nevada Legislature has a Democratic majority. Despite this fact, the Democrats voted to make unanimous the election of a Republican candidate for the United States Senate, who was the choice of the people as expressed in the primaries. Appreciating this action of the majority, the Republican minority of the Legislature adopted resolutions extending with hearty good will their thanks and congratulations to the Democratic members for the honorable way in which they accepted the result of the election and bowed to the will of the people. The Hon. Key Pittman, the Democratic candidate for the Senatorship, who was defeated, was likewise highly praised, for the unequivocal manner in which he carried out his part of the "gentleman's agreement" made between himself and the Hon. George S. Nixon, the successful candidate, last fall in withdrawing from the contest as soon as the result of the election was announced.

The Republican minority asserted that Mr. Pittman had earned the lasting regard of his political opponents by the fair and honorable manner in which he conducted his fight for the Senatorial toga. They said that his record was one of which every Nevada might be proud. They also resolved "that the election of a Republican, who was chosen by the popular vote, as against a candidate for the same office with a Democratic majority in control of the Legislature on joint ballot, emphasizes an epoch in American politics of which the Senate of the United States may well take heed, until the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people shall become the law of the land."

## CHARLES EVANS WINGO.

Profound sorrow in this city will follow the announcement of the death yesterday of Captain Charles Evans Wingo. Identified with Richmond since her reconstruction from utter devastation, his career was typical of the progress of the city. Leaving Appomattox with a single silver coin, without resources, he fought his way through adversity to success, and became one of the most respected and prominent citizens of Richmond. A remarkably successful business man, he did what he could for the upbuilding of the city, taking a lively interest in every movement that looked toward a greater city. For two terms he was an able representative of Richmond in the House of Delegates, establishing his reputation as a sane and conservative lawmaker, ready to take part in all constructive legislation.

In many lines of activity—commercial, political and religious—he was a leader. To his grave he carried with him the matchless escutcheon of the Confederate soldier—the scar of a terrible wound—received when he wore the gray coat of a Howitzer in the early days of the War for Southern Independence. Kindly, earnest, loyal, he was a man and a citizen whose loss will be keenly felt in Richmond.

## THE NEW PAGANISM.

Father Supple lectured in Boston some days ago on "The New Paganism." Describing the paganism of to-day, he said: "Among the giant evils which followed this new paganism were laxity in the moral order, disrespect for the sanctity of the marriage bond, decay of authority of the home, dishonesty in public and private life, and the open denouncing of evil before the eyes of the whole community."

Lack of real religion, of course, is the cause of this condition in some quarters. Immorality and immorality, undervaluation and cheap regard of the marriage tie, the decadence of the influence of the home, public and private dishonesty, unpunished evil—these are concomitants of present paganism, just as they were of paganism in other ages. Civilization implies the absence of the pagan, but the pagan still lives.

## FULL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

There are two kinds of candidates' announcements.

One is the stereotyped formula beginning, "At the request of many voters," etc. etc. This sort reveals nothing as to the stand of the candidate on any question. It simply informs the

public that John Blank is a candidate for blank office.

The second sort is that which sets forth in brief the issues upon which the candidate will take a stand, and which side he will take.

The second sort is, of course, the better sort. It tells the people what platform the candidate is on, and affords them an opportunity to think about his stand and his attitude on important local and State questions before the campaign is on.

In the Lynchburg Advance last week there was a very good example of the second and preferable kind of announcement. It was that of Eugene Ould, of Irvington, a candidate for the General Assembly. What was said was to the point, and every important issue was touched upon. We do not agree, perhaps, with Mr. Ould in all his positions, but we like the style and form of his announcement.

Here are two planks in Mr. Ould's platform:

"There is something wrong with the fee system; it is obsolete, and should be investigated with the view of putting all officials on a salary basis, in order that we may know how much they cost."

"I am a firm believer in good roads and think the best interests of all the people will be best subserved by permanently improving our highways."

These are important planks. In our opinion, Mr. Ould is right on both, and every candidate for the General Assembly ought to be required to take a stand on both these issues. The people have a right to know whether the seeker after their votes is a mossback or a progressive.

## NO MORE STATES.

In the last days of the session of Congress which has just ended, Senator Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas, declared that after New Mexico and Arizona had been admitted to statehood he desired to vote for an amendment to the National Constitution, which amendment would provide that there shall be no more States in the Union. His idea is "forty-eight and a full house."

This is no new idea. It was one persistently advanced by the late Senator Orville H. Platt, of Connecticut. The continent of the United States is now cut up into practically all the States which are desirable. If other States were to knock at the door they would have to be made up of Alaska and other acquisitions or of tropical islands, populated by people of an alien race, not well suited for absorption into our Republican system.

The time has come when the limitation must be made. No great effort is necessary, under the present system, to shape a State and admit it into the Union. A majority vote in both houses of the Congress and the approval of the President is all that is required now. Congresses and Presidents have been known to go off on a tangent and do passing queer things. The day might come when both parties would be so nearly equal in strength that the dominant party, temporarily in power, might wish to admit a new State or States, so as to maintain the balance of political power. Such a contingency as this must be forestalled, especially when it is considered that no other States ought to be formed out of the remaining territorial possessions of the United States, after Arizona and New Mexico have been allowed to enter the Union.

The proposition advanced by Senators Platt and Bailey ought to be inserted into the national organic law. If this is not done, the day will come when the election of a President will depend on the polling in Idaho. Forty-eight States is unquestionably the limit.

## CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

Mr. Ballinger's resignation from the Cabinet has caused many rumors to be set afloat concerning other possible changes in the official family of President Taft. Change has been a characteristic of all the Cabinets from that of Washington until the latest one. Few Presidents have held their Cabinets together without a single change, as Mr. Taft has succeeded in doing in the first two years of his administration.

In the office of Secretary of State fifteen Presidents had but one incumbent each, seven had two, three had three, and two had four.

In the Treasury Department, fourteen Presidents had only one secretary each, five had two, four had three, three had four, and one had five.

In the War Department, eleven Presidents had one secretary each, eight had two, three had three, four had four, and two had five.

In the Interior Department (which was created in the 19's) seven Presidents had one secretary each, six had two, and three had three.

In the Navy Department, fourteen Presidents had one secretary each, five had two, four had three, one had four, and one six.

Nine Presidents had but one Postmaster-General each, twelve had two, three had three, one had four, and one five.

Of the Attorneys-General, eleven Presidents had one each, four had two, ten had three, one had four, and one five.

The newest department—that of Commerce and Labor—has been filled by only two Presidents—one had one and the other three secretaries in this office.

The War and Post-Office Departments seem to be those which are most subject to change in their heads. The Department of Agriculture, on the other hand, seems to have peculiar adhesive qualities for its chief tenants.

Henry L. Myers, Senator-elect from Montana, declares that among his three favorite authors is John Estlin Cooke. There are many others who will second this estimate of the famous Virginia author.

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## SHOOTING STARS.

Please give me the date when there was a great shower of shooting stars.

R. E.

What is commonly spoken of as star showers have occurred several times within the period that records have been kept of astronomical phenomena. The most notable events within the last century were in 1532, 1866 and 1867, the most brilliant being that of 1866, which that of 1866. The shower commenced on the night of November 13 at 11:30 o'clock, continuing until about

4 A. M. of November 14. At one period during the night as many as fifty-seven meteors were seen in a single minute. The total number of meteors which fell during this shower was estimated at about 240,000.

Mr. Carnegie's Address.

Will you please be so good as to give in your Query Column the address of Andrew Carnegie, and oblige a lady reader.

2 East Ninety-first Street, New York City.

## ST. DAVIDS TALLEST MEMBER OF COMMONS.

BY LA MARQUE DE FONSECA.

LORD ST. DAVIDS, who has just been appointed King George V's representative in the county of Pembroke, is the place of the late Earl of Cardigan, who was the most brilliant soldier of the century, and who died in 1891. The shower commenced on the night of November 13 at 11:30 o'clock, continuing until about

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The sale of Towney Hall, the extinction of this historic light, and the sensational desertion of Lady O'Hagan and her children to Protestantism created a great sensation, owing to the fact that Lady O'Hagan belonged by birth to one of the most historic houses of the old, untitled Roman Catholic aristocracy of England. She is a daughter of the late Lord O'Hagan, who died not only his heirless, but likewise the last surviving member of the family. Towney Hall, which has been made its home at Towney, in Lancashire, ever since the reign of Alfred the Great until a few years ago, in fact, until Lord O'Hagan's death, was the last of the O'Hagan family to own the estate in uninterrupted line of direct male descent.

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## Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

## SHOOTING STARS.

Please give me the date when there was a great shower of shooting stars.

R. E.

What is commonly spoken of as star showers have occurred several times within the period that records have been kept of astronomical phenomena. The most notable events within the last century were in 1532, 1866 and 1867, the most brilliant being that of 1866, which that of 1866. The shower commenced on the night of November 13 at 11:30 o'clock, continuing until about

4 A. M. of November 14. At one period during the night as many as fifty-seven meteors were seen in a single minute. The total number of meteors which fell during this shower was estimated at about 240,000.

Mr. Carnegie's Address.

Will you please be so good as to give in your Query Column the address of Andrew Carnegie, and oblige a lady reader.

2 East Ninety-first Street, New York City.

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